

FIG. 1

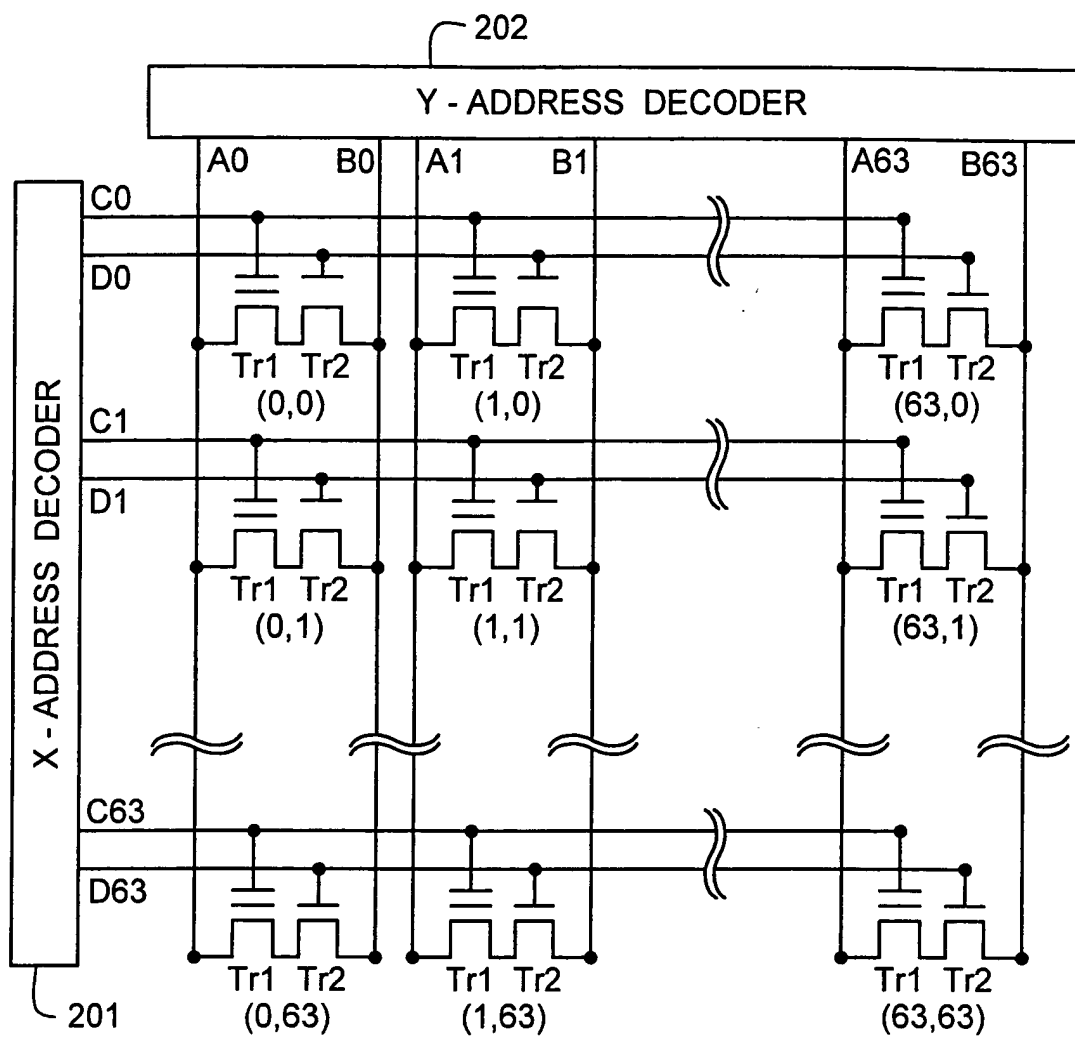


FIG. 2

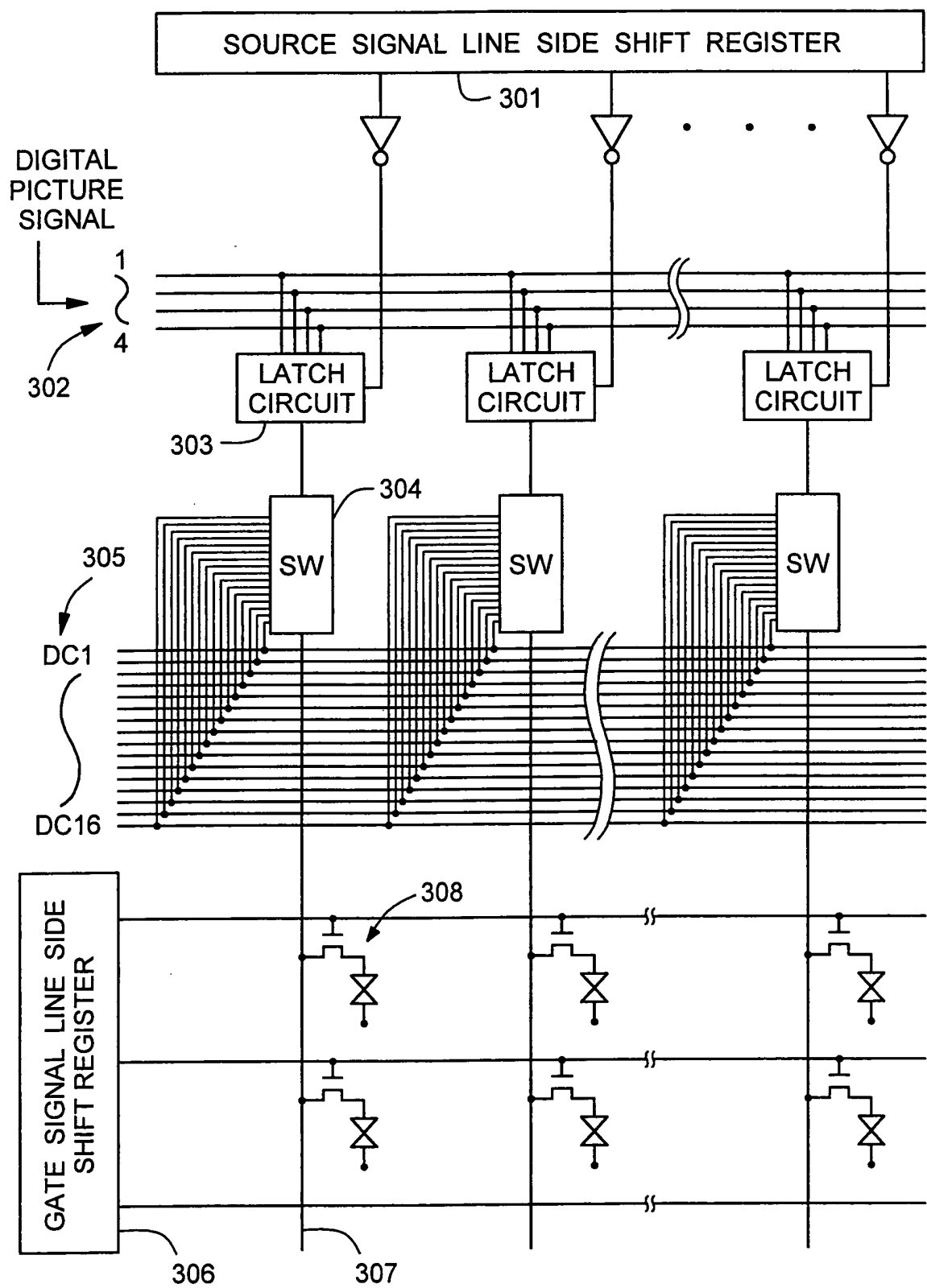


FIG. 3

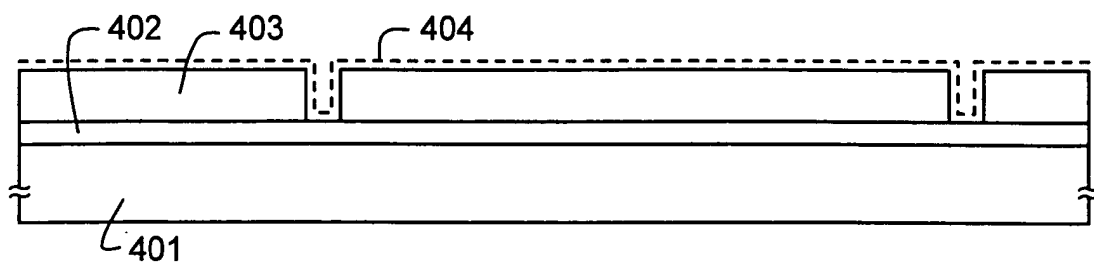


FIG. 4A

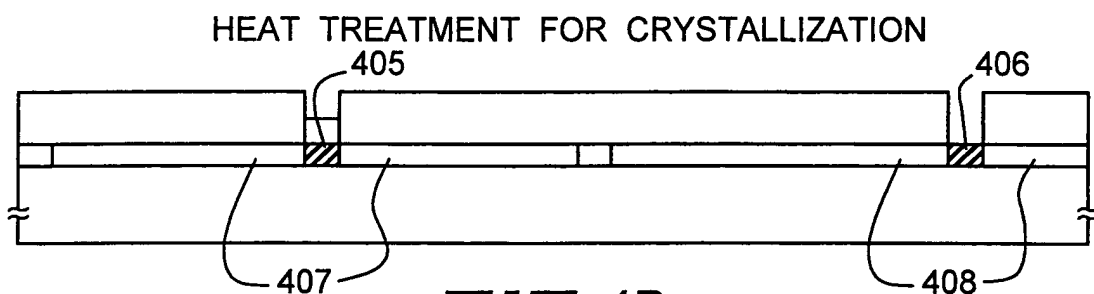


FIG. 4B

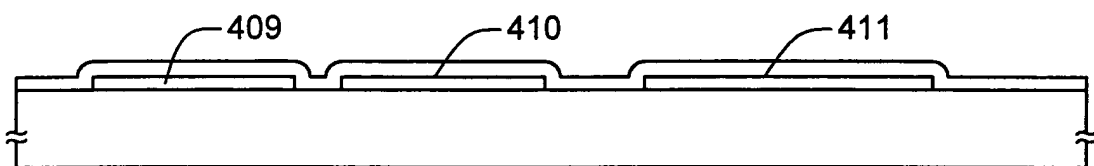


FIG. 4C

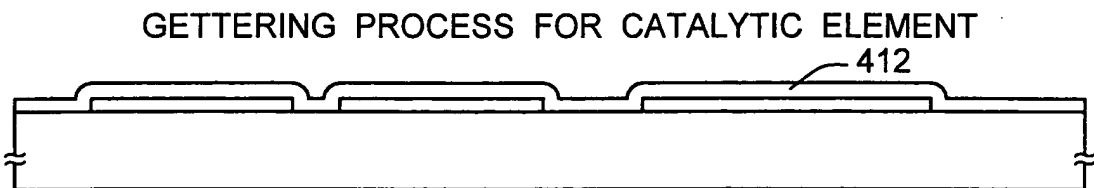


FIG. 4D

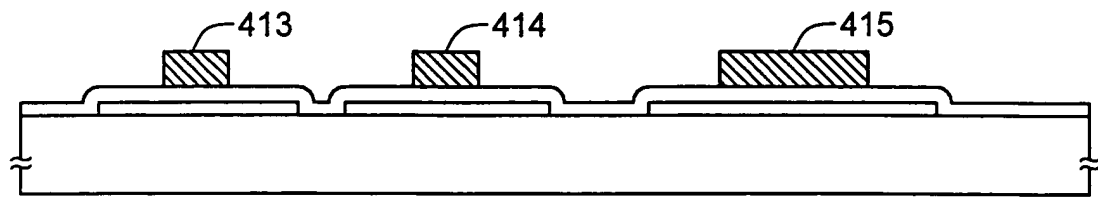


FIG. 5A

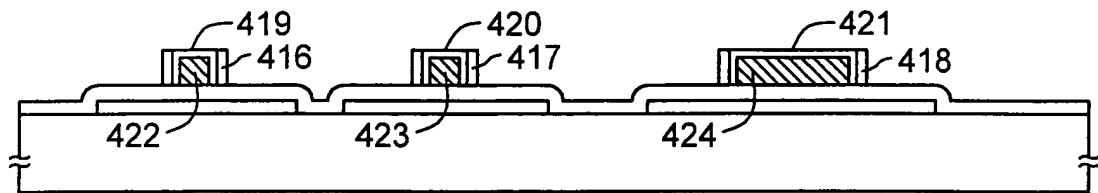


FIG. 5B

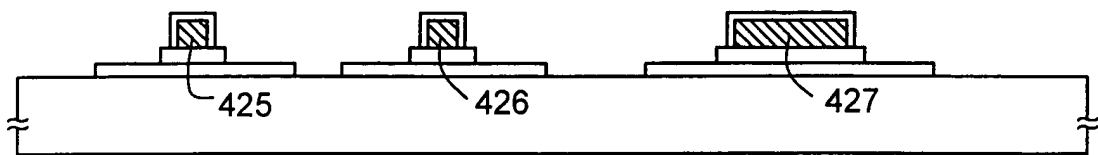


FIG. 5C

FORMING STEP OF FLOATING GATE

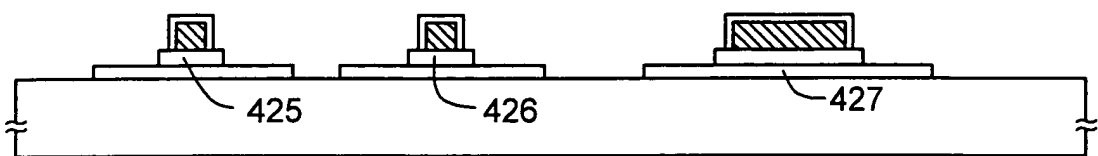


FIG. 5D



+

ADDITION OF IMPURITY ION GIVING N - TYPE
(FORMATION OF n^-/n^+ REGION)

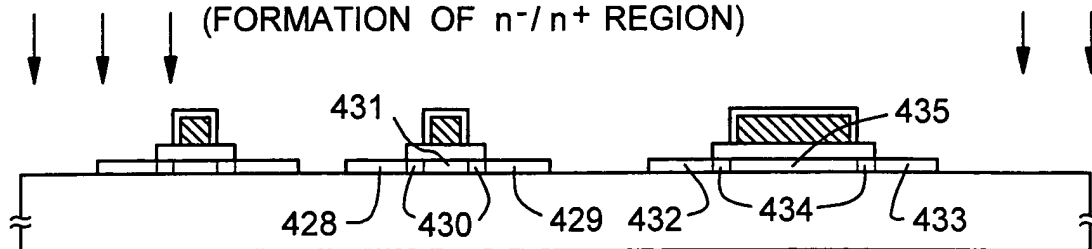


FIG. 6A

ADDITION OF IMPURITY ION GIVING P - TYPE
(FORMATION OF p^-/p^+ REGION)

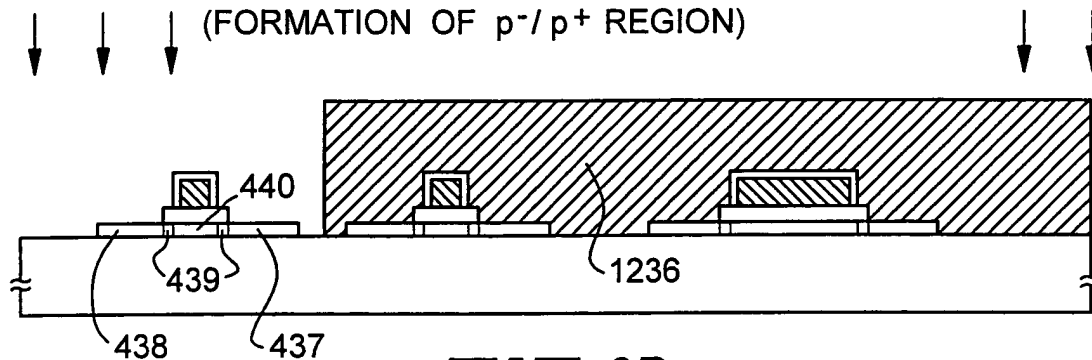


FIG. 6B

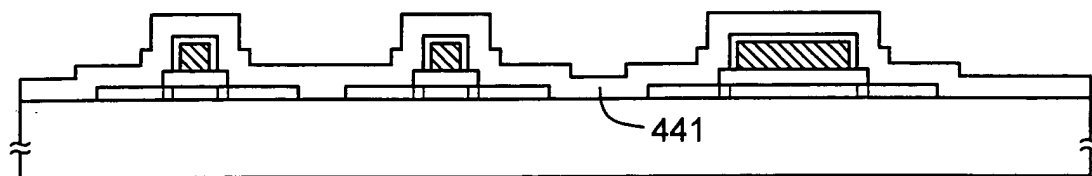


FIG. 6C

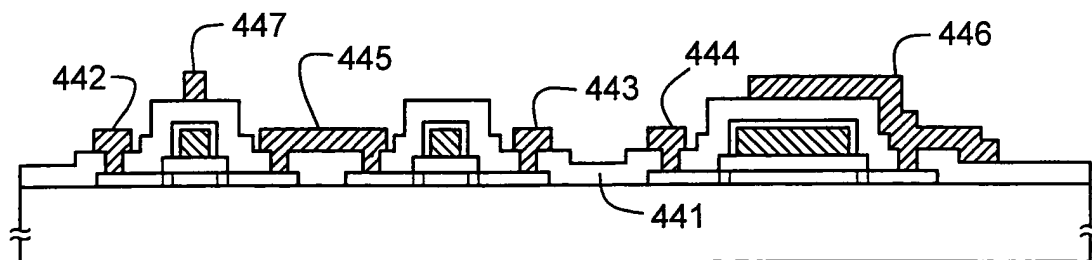


FIG. 6D

+

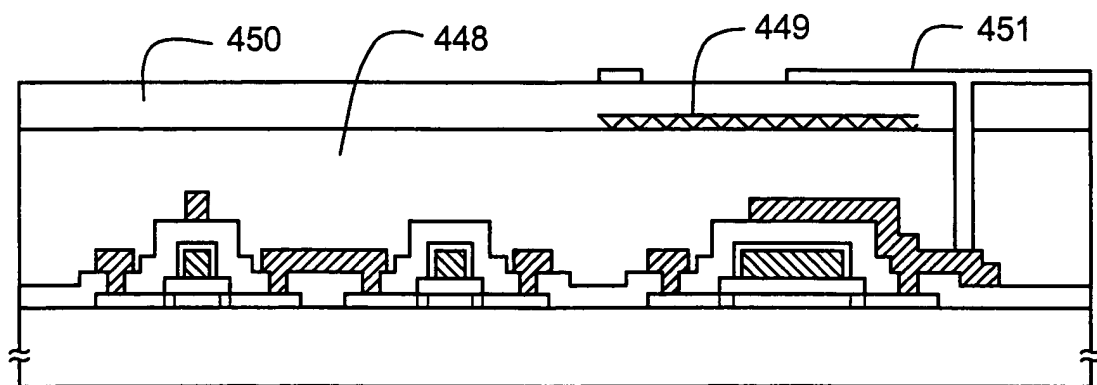


FIG. 7A

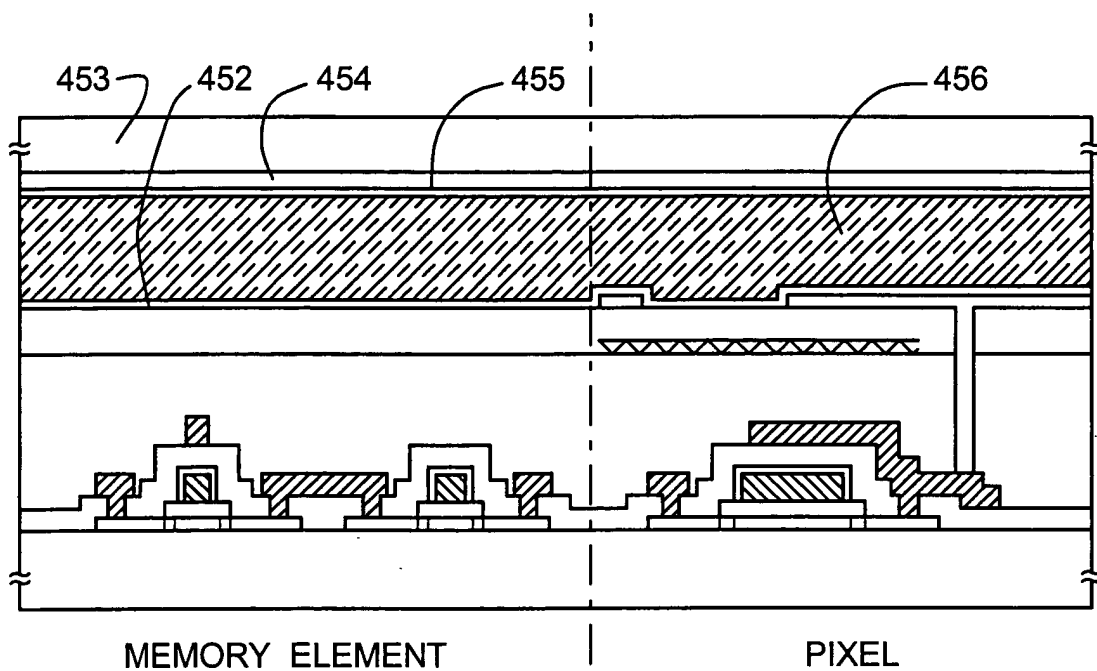


FIG. 7B

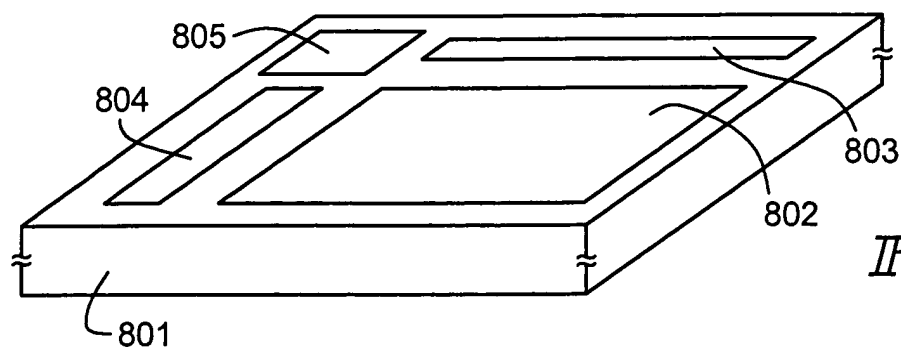


FIG. 8



FIG. 9A

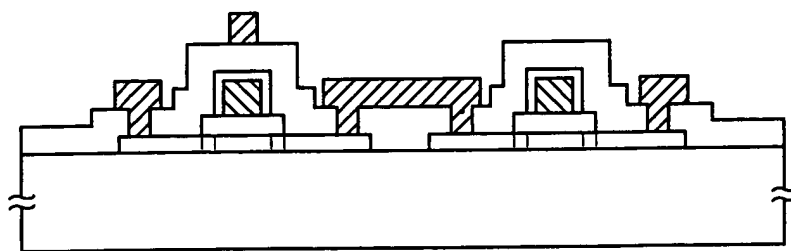
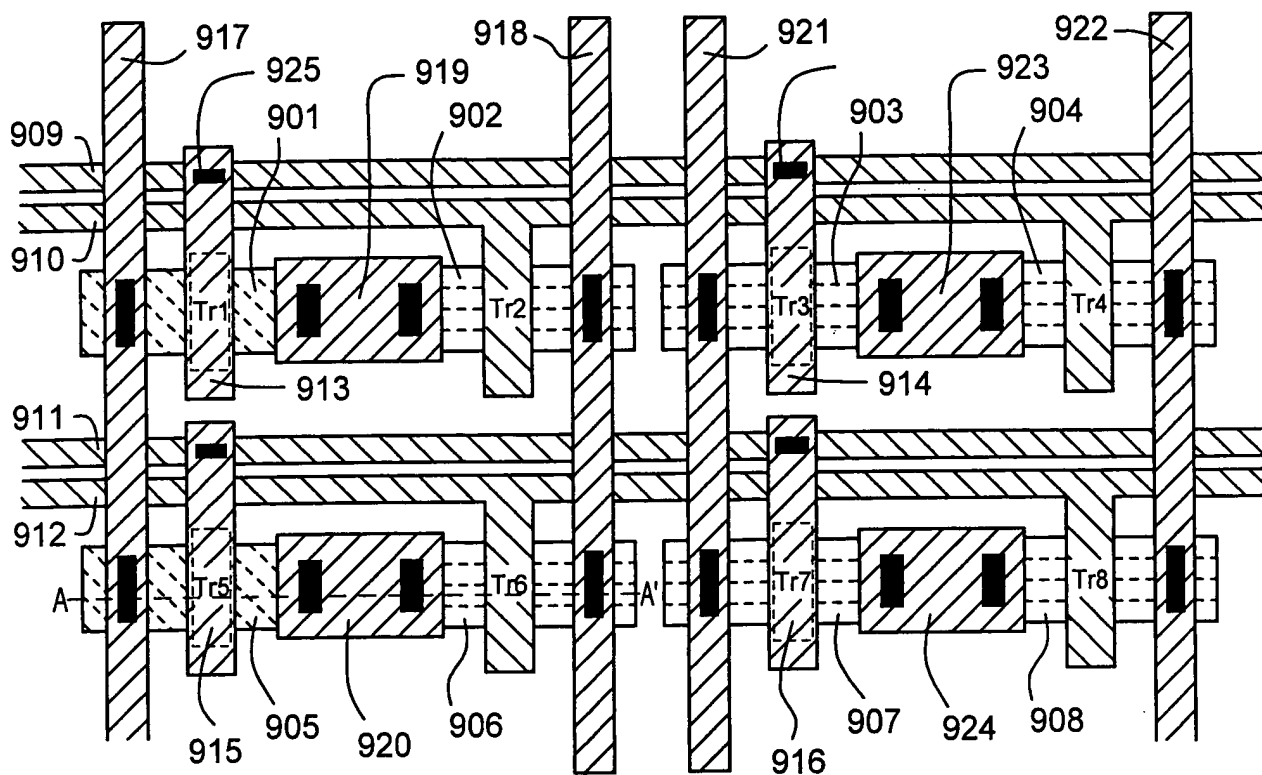


FIG. 9B

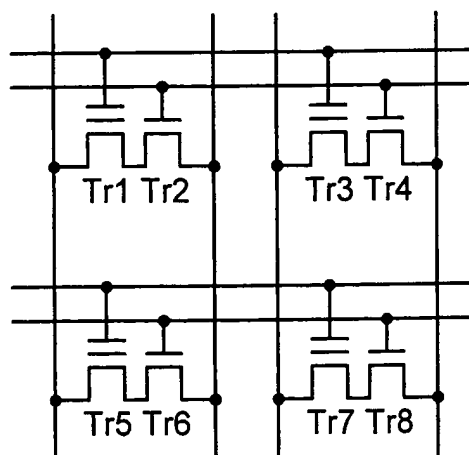


FIG. 9C

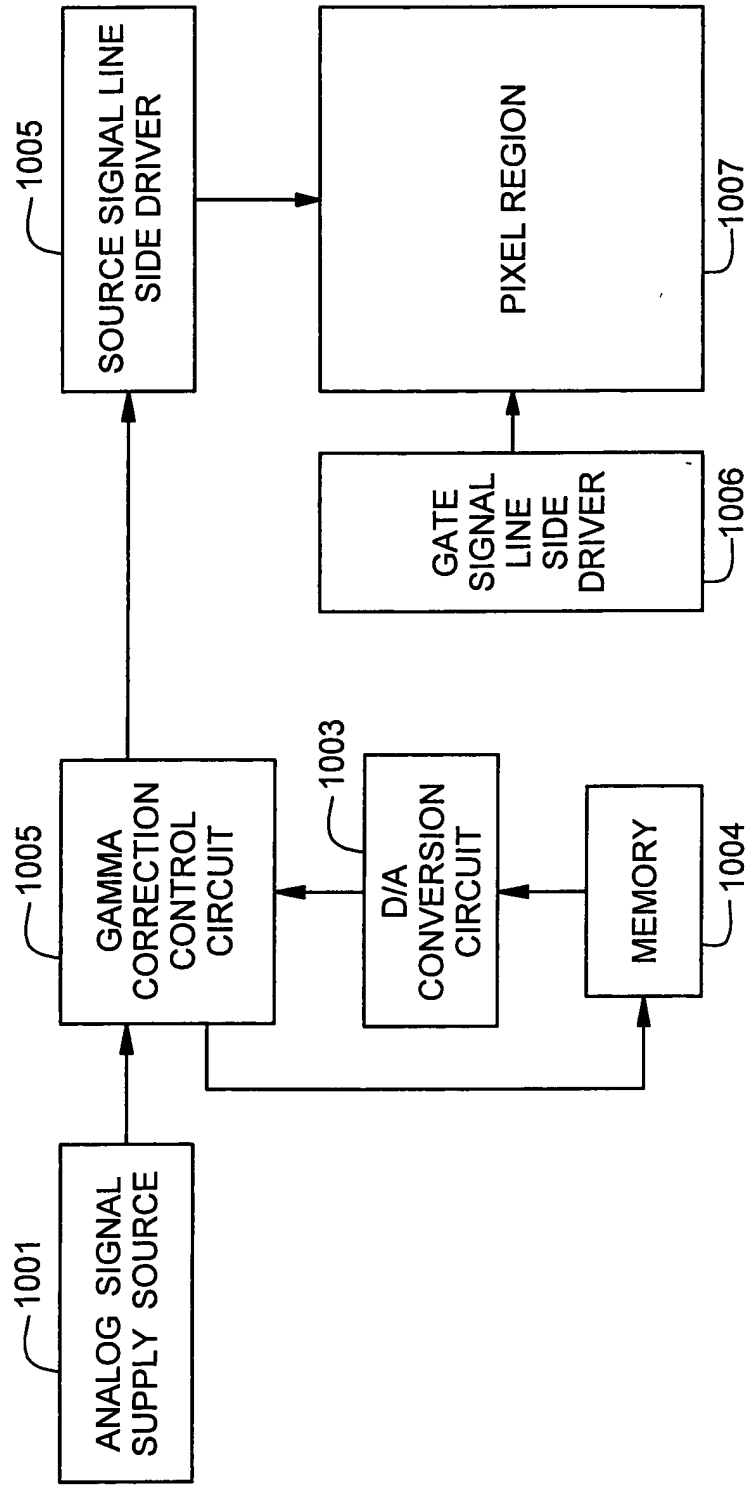


FIG. 10

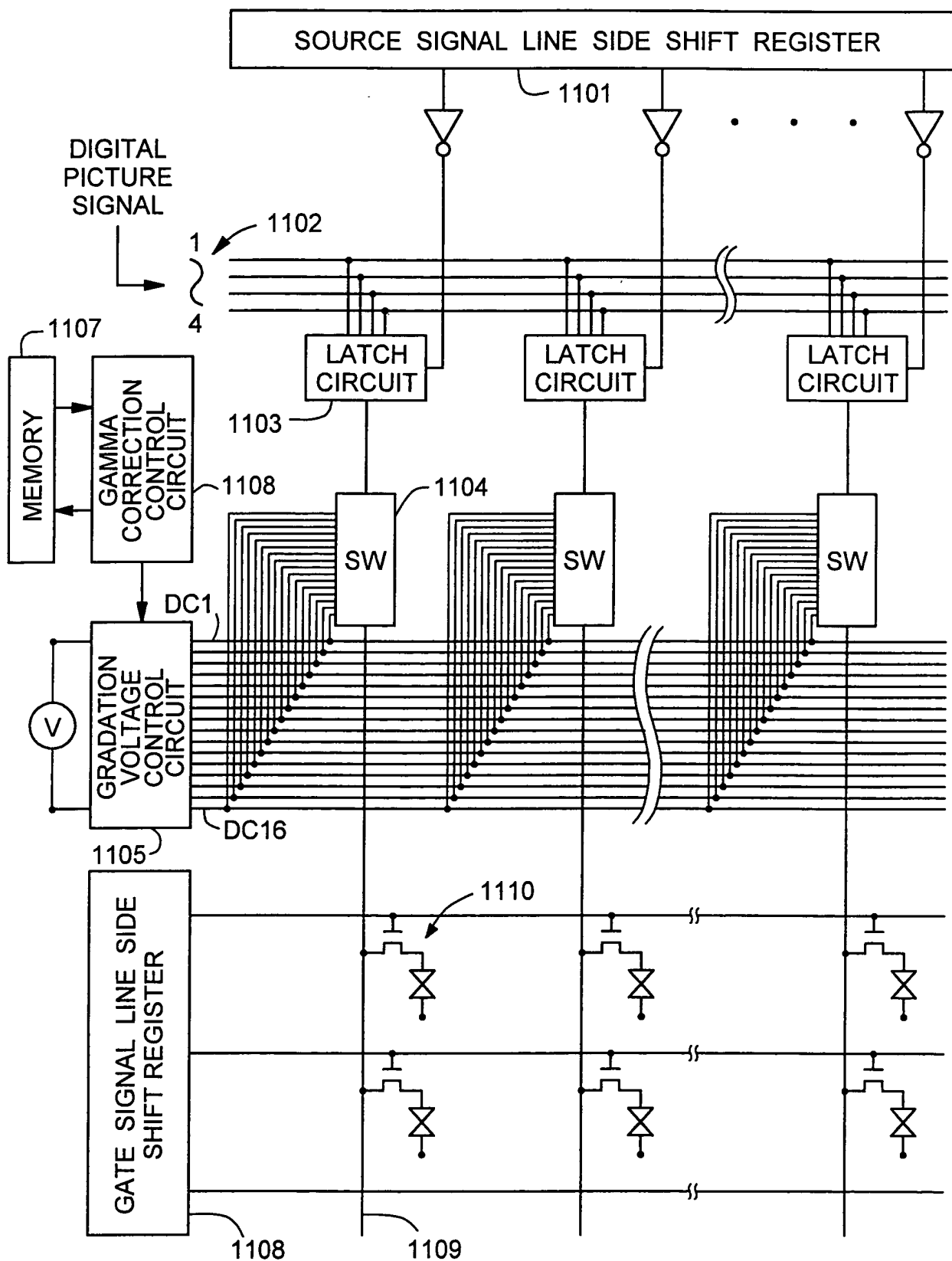


FIG. 11

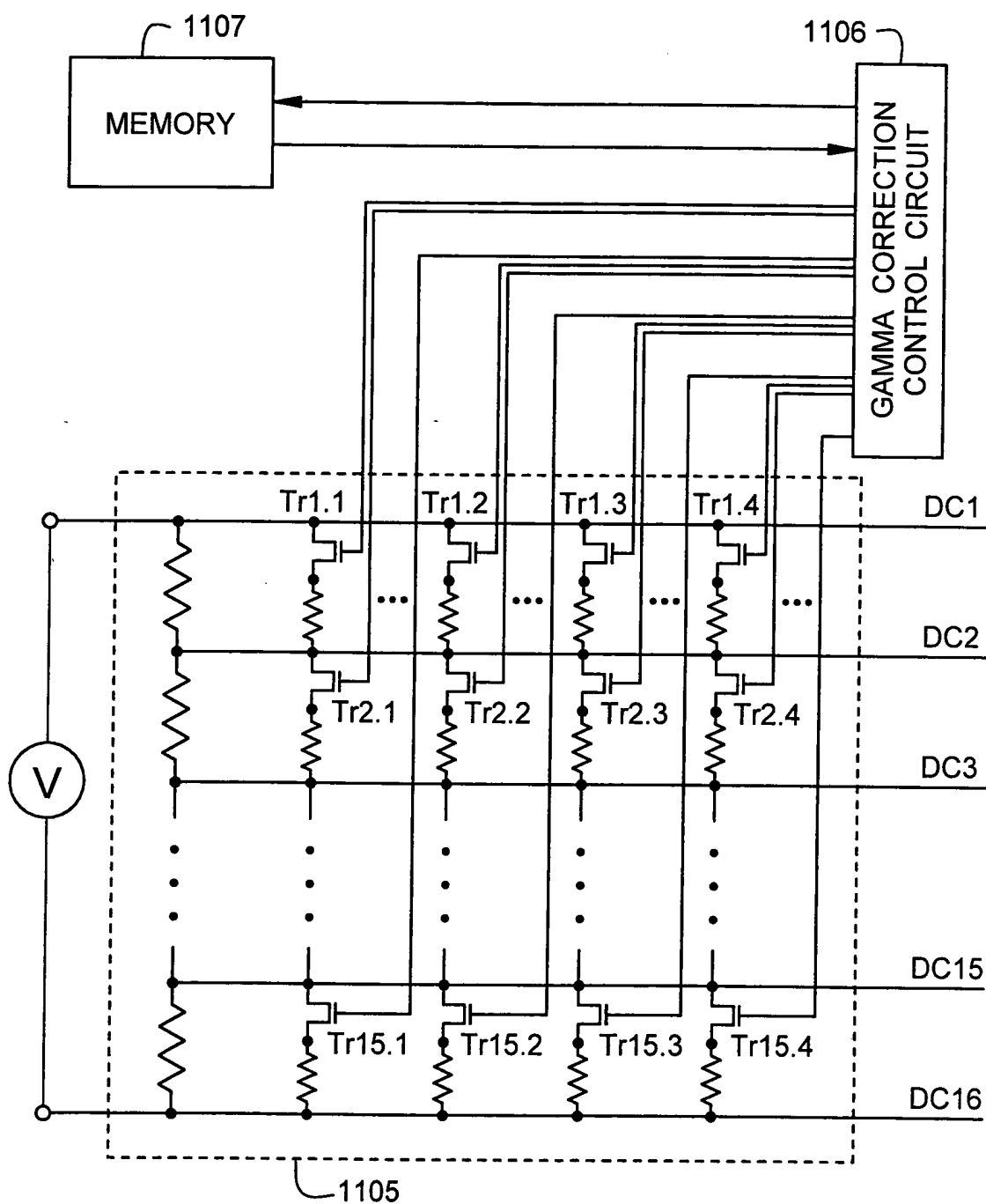


FIG. 12

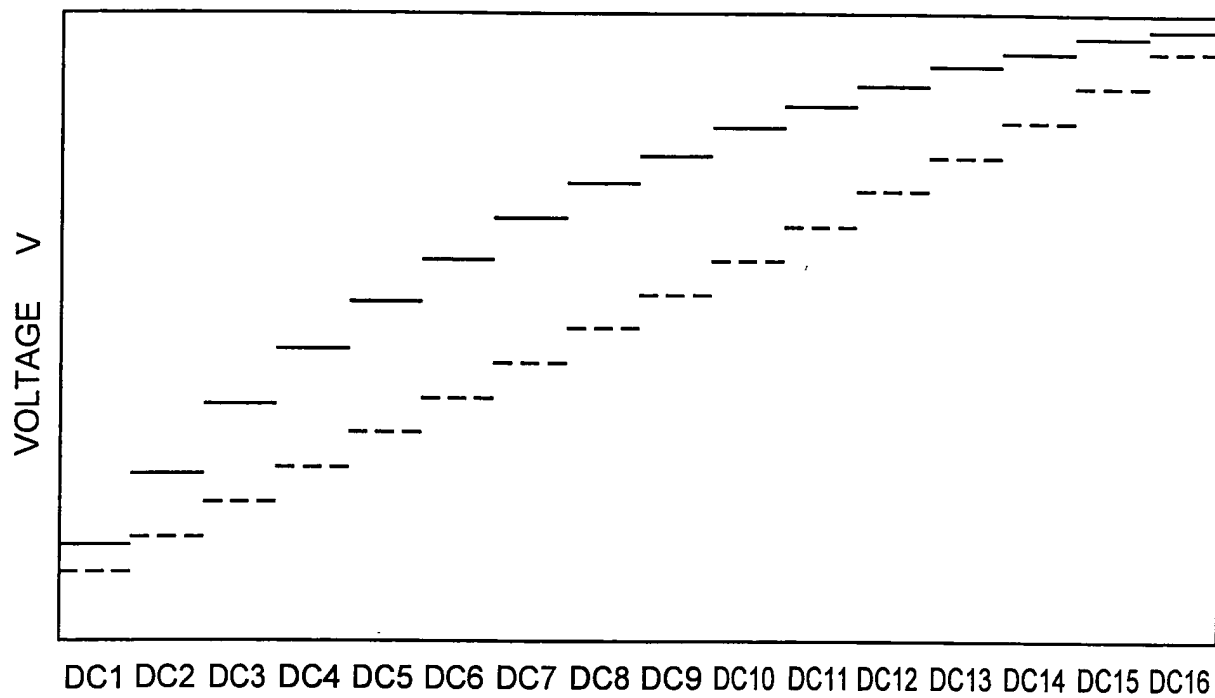


FIG. 13



The graph shows the relationship between the intensity of transmitted light and the applied voltage for a PN junction. The y-axis is labeled 'INTENSITY OF TRANSMITTED LIGHT' and ranges from 0% to 100%. The x-axis is labeled 'APPLIED VOLTAGE (V)'. A solid line represents the behavior of a normal PN junction, showing a linear decrease in light intensity as voltage increases. A dashed line represents the behavior of a light-emitting diode (LED), which maintains high light intensity until a threshold voltage is reached, after which it drops sharply to zero.

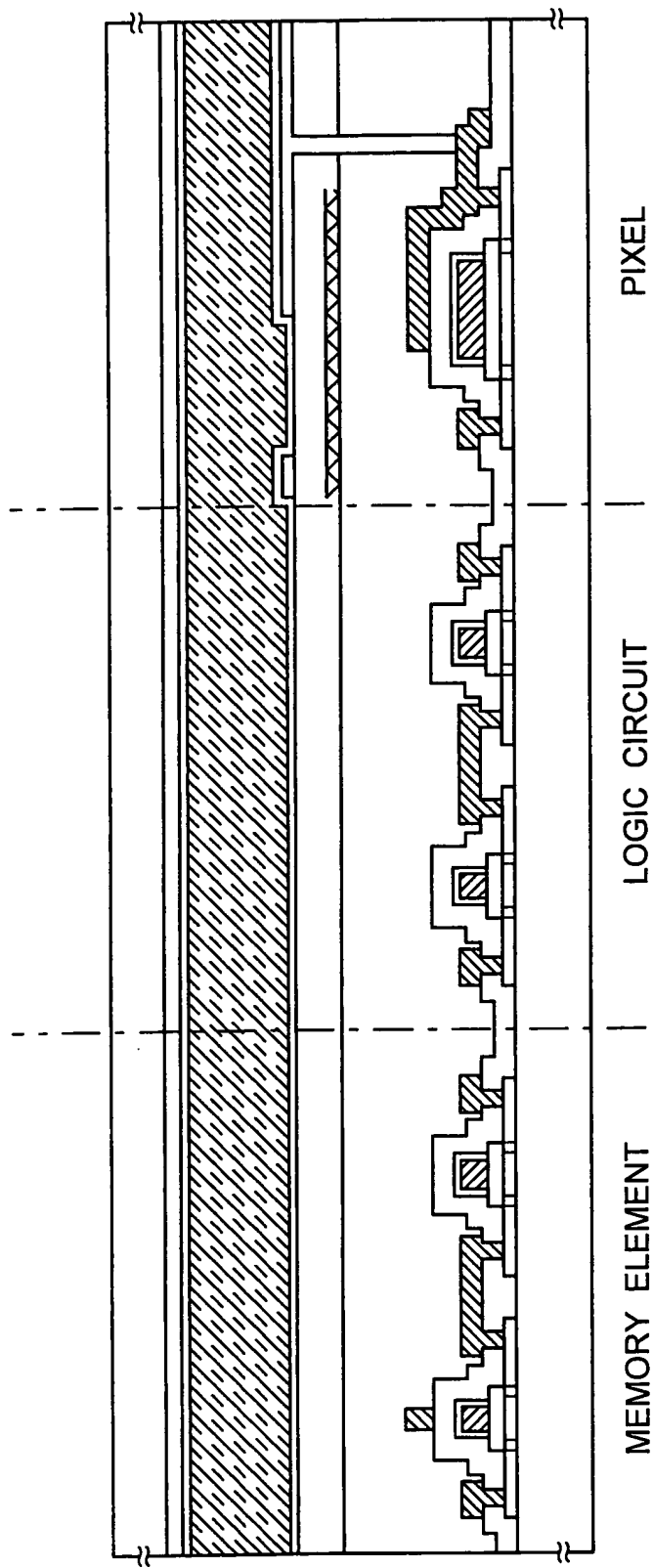


FIG. 16

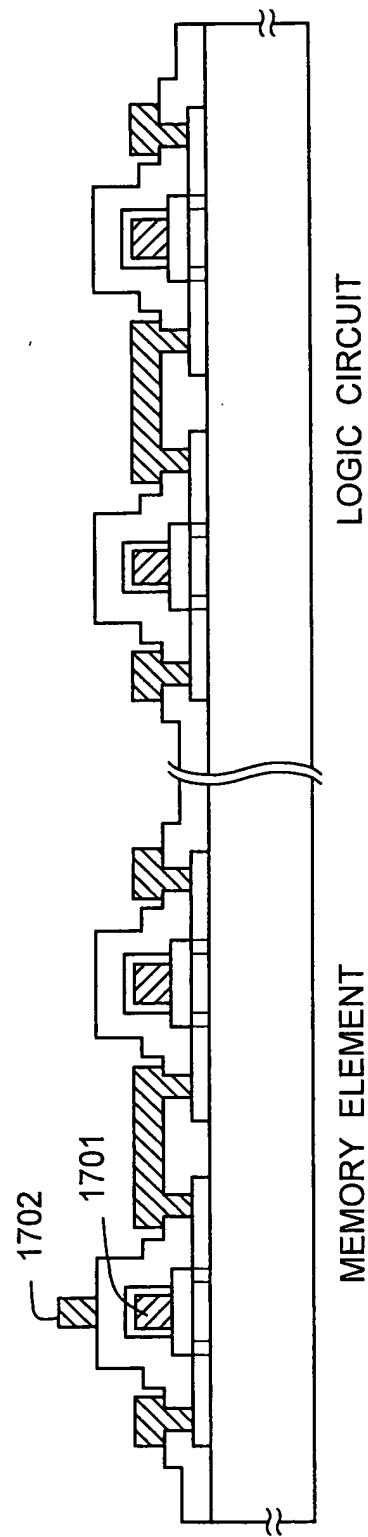
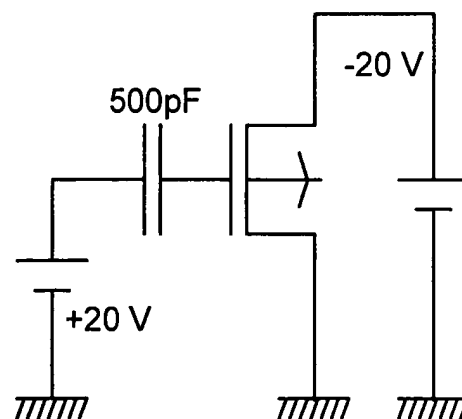
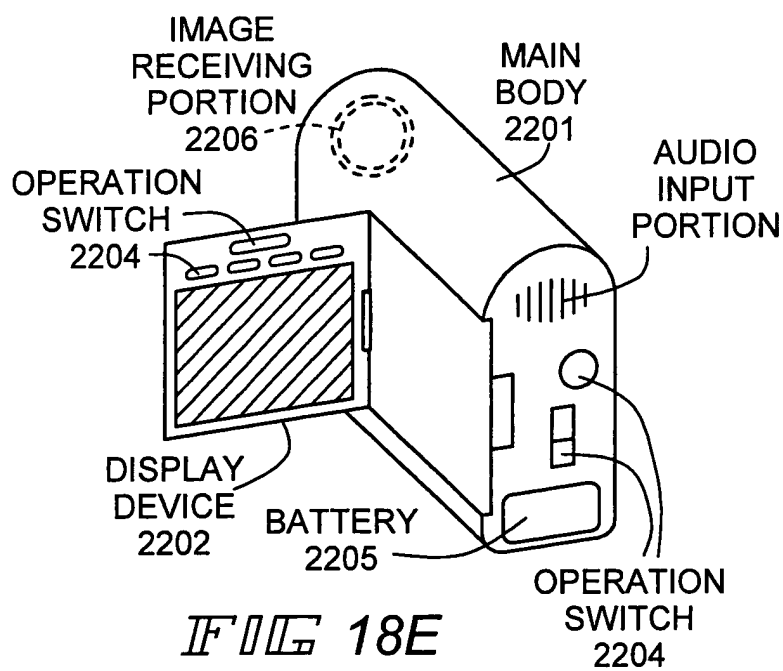
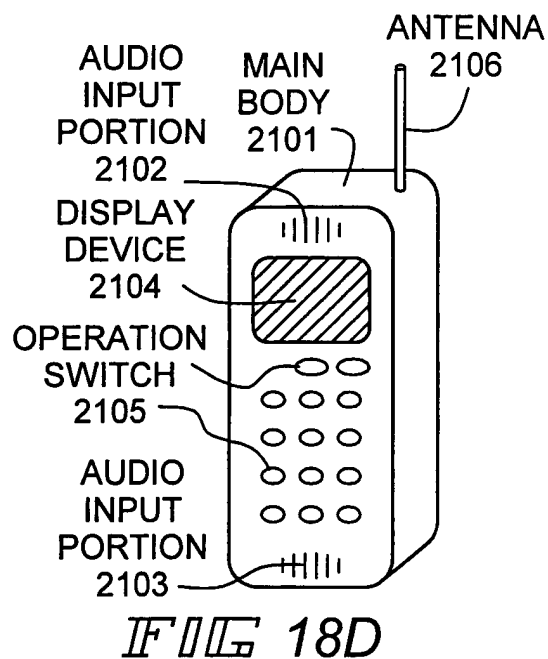
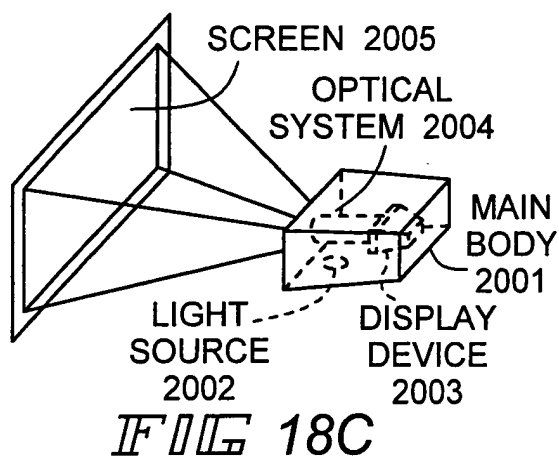
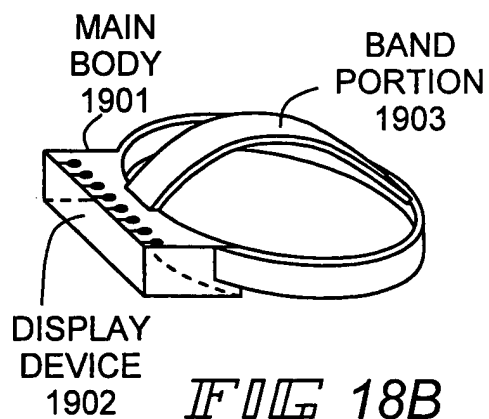
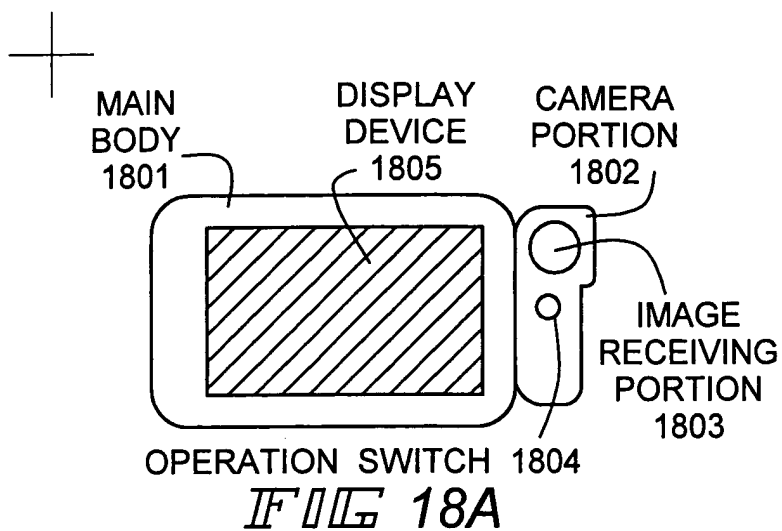


FIG. 17



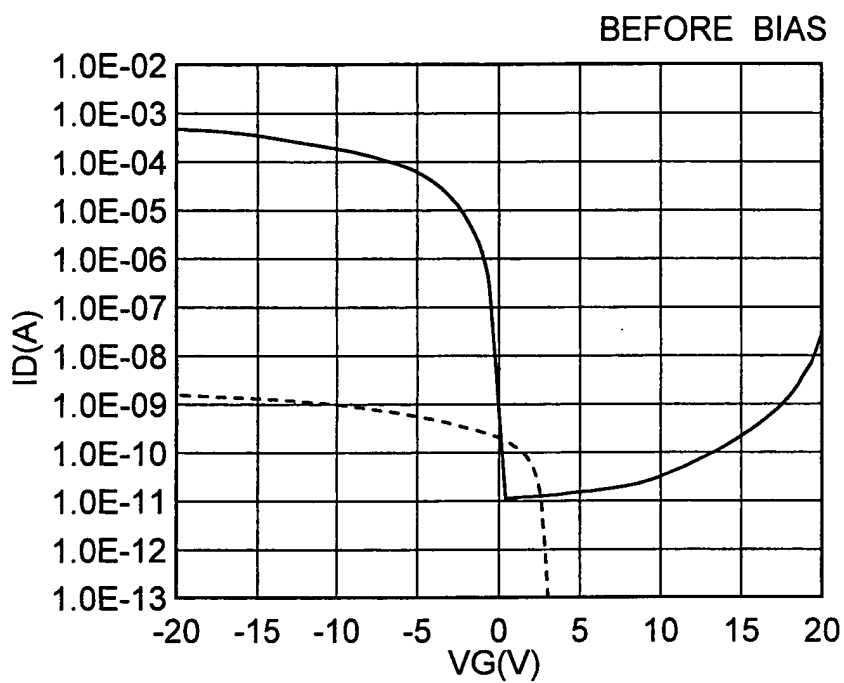


FIG. 20A

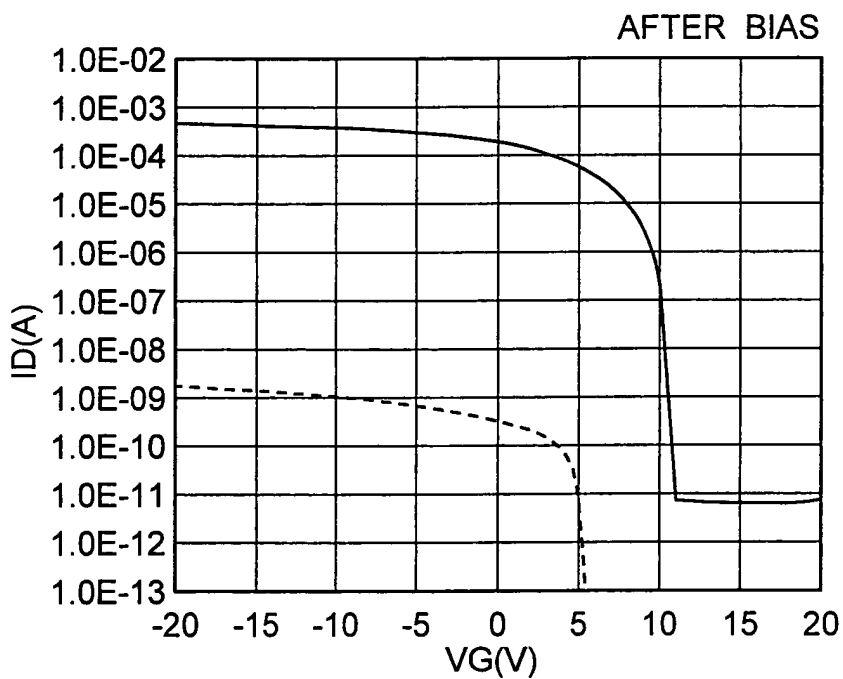


FIG. 20B



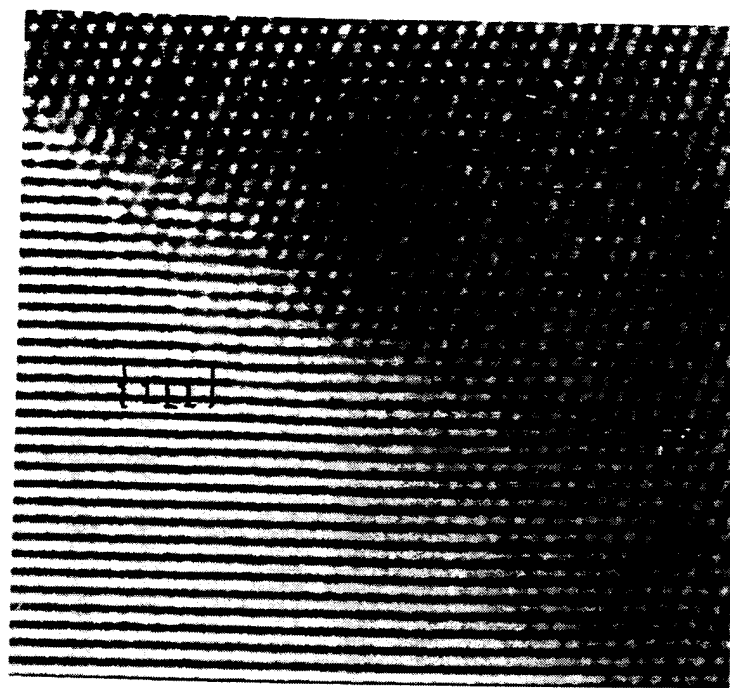


FIG. 21A



FIG. 21B

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

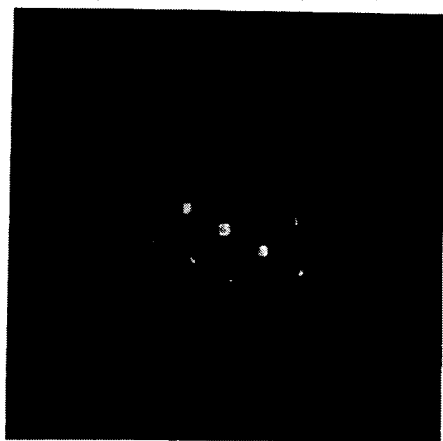
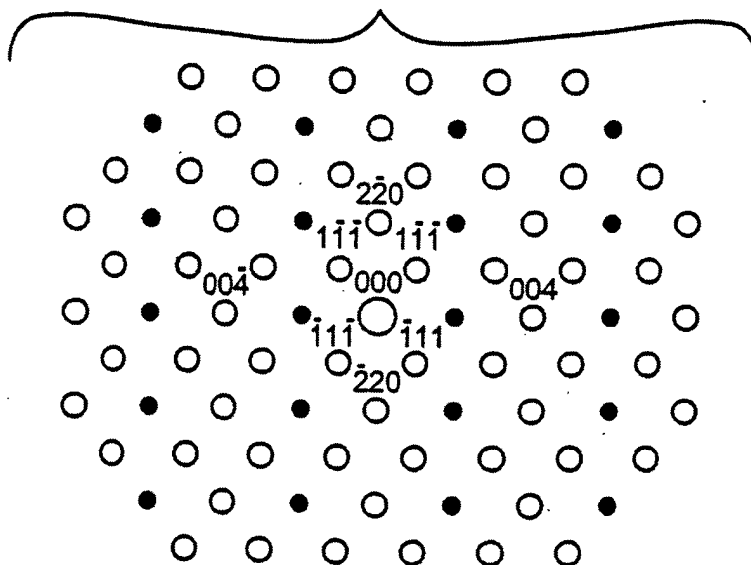


FIG. 22A



FIG. 22B

FIG. 22C



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FIG. 23A



FIG. 23B



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

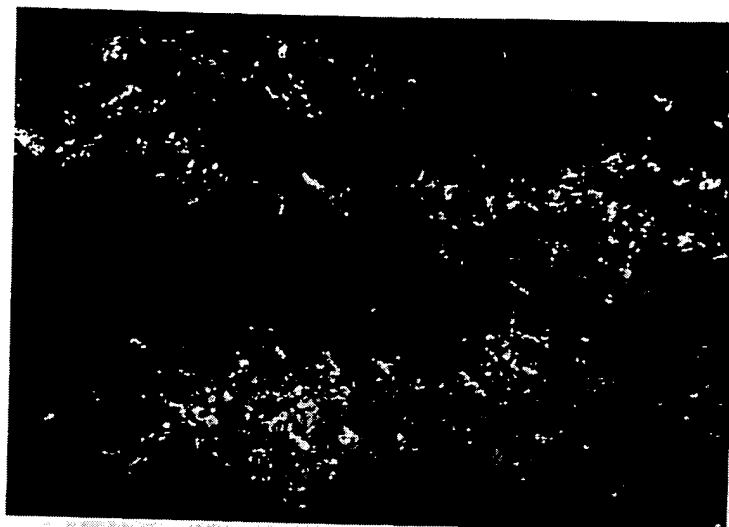


FIG. 24A

2 μ m



FIG. 24B

2 μ m

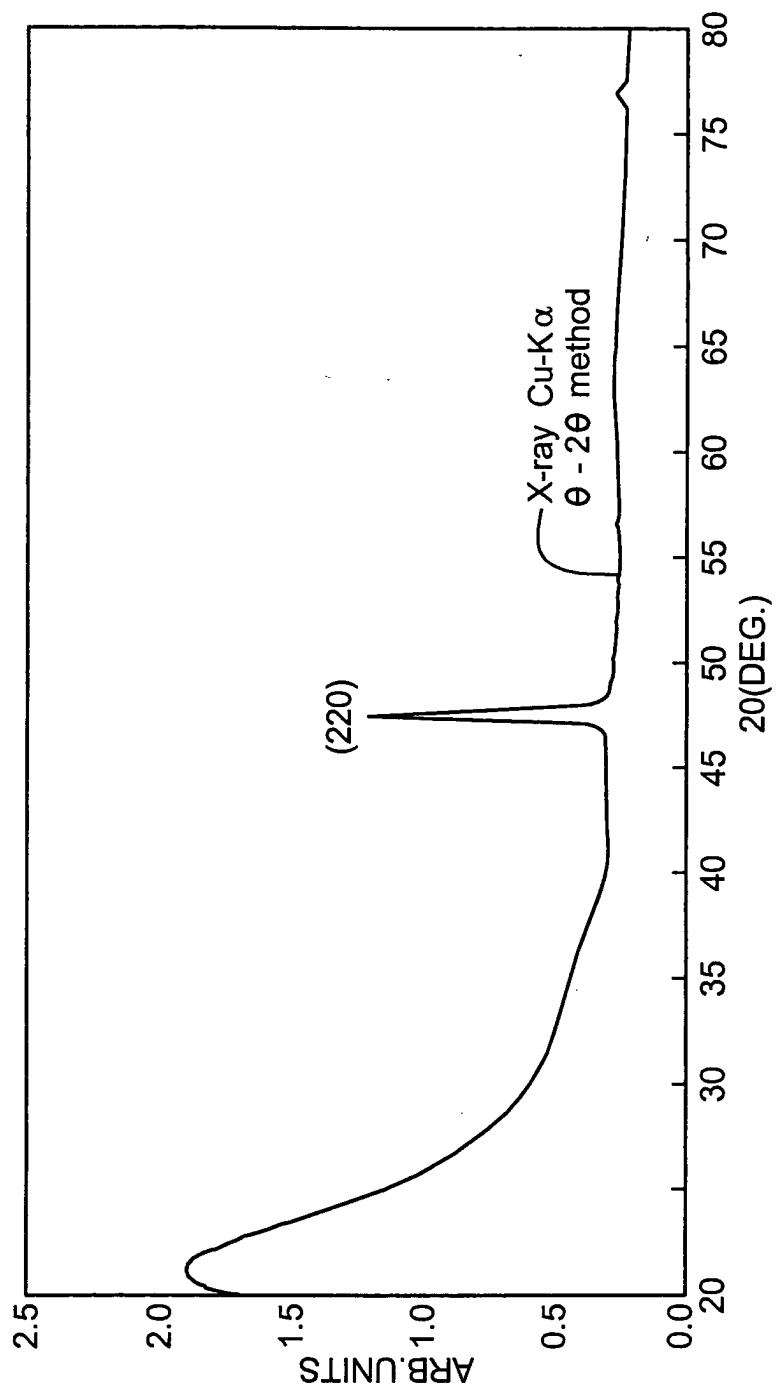


FIG. 25